THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 419. COLORADO SPRINGS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1879. Price, Five Cents

TELEGRAPHIC

War with the Manitoba Indians Predicted.

Smith Victorious in the Smith-Ross Race.

U. S. Marshal Shot by a Horse Thief.

King Alfonso to be Married November 28th.

The Yellow Fever Plague on the Increase.

Mrs. Sprague is Among the Missing.

Strike Among the Maryland Coal Miners.

Large Reduction of the Public Debt.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Sprague Disappears.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Speaking of Mrs. Sprague's leaving home, the Times' special says that: It is stated that every movement of Mrs. Sprague, since the scandal became public, with the notable exception of this unexpected departure, has been made under the direction and at the dictation of Conkling. It will be recalled that in the outset, Conkling tried to keep the affair from the public, and, finding that an impossibility, made a desperate attempt to suppress his part of it. In the Times it has been fully disclosed how Conkling and Anthony sent for Linck, arranged the role he was to play, and then visited Davidson, the editor of the Providence Journal, a press agent, and yet more important, a warm friend of Conkling's. This editor himself told Naively how, fearing that an exaggerated and wicked story might be sent out, it was suggested that Conkling should himself furnish a true dispatch, and how, on the senator's personal assurance that there had been no affair, the dispatch implicating only Linck and Mrs. Sprague was sent to be furnished to the newspapers throughout the land. Then came Linck with his voluminous statement, making himself the sole victim of Gov. Sprague's wrath, and which was so inconsistent that he subsequently denied it, saying that it had been so changed and distorted while in Mrs. Sprague's possession, as he supposed, that he could no longer recognize it as his. Not less by Conkling's direction, as is believed here, was the visit of Mrs. Sprague to Conductor Hulze, [illegible] her consent that the children should be under his control, and that he should return to an unhappy home.

This policy was pursued by Conkling, it is claimed, with the purpose and hope of hushing up the scandal, and make it appear that the things had been greatly exaggerated, and that all was now settled, and thus to tide over the matter until after the New York republican state convention had been held at Saratoga.

As every move made recoiled relentlessly on the author, so that the last one appears in a sorry light, and at a most important time, through Sprague's leave taking of yesterday. It is said that Conkling persevered in his purpose to prevail with Mrs. Sprague to remain in a position which could not be other than painful and loathsome to her, and even went so far as to procure from his wife a letter of condolence to Mrs. Sprague. The friends of the latter lady here are full of indignation over this new development, and cannot find words to express their contempt for a man who, after compromising her by his conduct, would seek behind a woman's skirts, no matter what defamation and lasting disgrace was consequent to her. It is believed here that within a day or two Ex-Gov. Sprague will made a full and explicit statement of his side of the case.

NEW YORK, September 1. The Sun says that all attempts to find Mrs. Spsague have proved futile. Gov. Sprague will undoubtedly exhaust every means to discover the whereabouts of the children, and will certainly use every legal effort to recover them. A suit for separation brought by either husband or wife will probably be at once instituted, to settle the right to the control of the children.

More About Mrs. Sprague.

BOSTON, September 1.—A dispatch to the Boston Herald, from Providence, R. I., denies that Mrs. Sprague left Newport in a steam yacht on Saturday, and adds, "Governor Sprague denies in toto that he left any watch over his wife, or that he intercepted any of her letters or messages."

It further states that Gov. Sprague does not at present sue for a divorce, but will take immediate steps to regain possession of his daughters. Gov Sprague on Sunday sent the following letter to Mrs. Sprague's counsel:

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.,
August 30th, 1879.

GENERAL:

Of course I have a natural desire to know of the present well being and situation of my three children, who, without my knowledge or consent were taken from my jurisdiction and control yesterday afternoon. My purpose is to contribute to their comfort as far as possible. The object of this note is to say that their wearing apparel and personal effects are ready to be forwarded to them in any way you as counsel for Mrs. Sprague will indicate. The brother of the little girl, William Sprague, is bearer of this note.

I am, etc.,

Signed, WM SPRAGUE.

To Messrs. Hazard R. Thompson and Charles H. Parkhurst.

Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1. Eight new cases reported this morning. Four deaths have occurred since last night.

Seventeen cases, thirteen white and four colored. Four additional deaths reported. The city is being thoroughly disinfected under the auspices of the State Board of Health officers.

Dr. Jno. Gordon, a physician sent by the Howards to Julian Bedford at Baileys, Tenn., returned this afternoon and reports him down with a genuine case of fever. The Howards placed thirty nurses on duty to day. Weather cloudy, and the thermometer has ranged between 68 and 80.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Memphis specials state the total number of cases of fever reported to the board of health to date, as 873, of which 453 were white, 420 colored. Total deaths 233, being 103 whites and 50 colored, or forty per cent. of whites, and only 12 per cent. of blacks. Instances are numerous of persons who had the fever in past years are stricken with it again. Last year the total deaths to Sept. 4th were 804.

Deputy U. S. Marshall Kirby died at the quarantine hospital of yellow fever. He contracted the disease while in charge of a schooner from Port Au Prince.

The New York Times Washington special says a prominent medical officer of this city just returned says the fever at New Orleans cannot possibly become an epidemic to the extent of last year, for the simple reason that the local authorities are using their utmost endeavors to carry out the principles of isolation and disinfection, the streets and sewers being kept clean and disinfection going on extensively. The National Board of Health has sent ten thousand dollars more to the medical inspector of New Orleans for disinfection and other purposes.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Accounts are favorable for the suppression of the disease, notwithstanding the alarm caused by recent dispatches. Total deaths this year from fever are only six, while last year the total to Sept. 4th was 1294.

General Hood's seven year old daughter is improving. His son, aged eight, became sick with fever yesterday.

Alice Williams, age three years, died from yellow fever this morning at 78 Washington street.

Fred Weicks, age 34, is reported sick with fever at No. 891 Tchoupitoulas street. He was taken sick August 29th.

The Board of Health requests physicians to make an immediate and careful report of all suspicious cases, that the Board may test as far as possible the efficiency of such preventives or restorative measures against the spread of the fever as may be recommended by science or justified by experience. The Board also requests physicians attending persons dying of yellow fever to urge upon their friends the earliest possible burial.

An Indian War Imminent.

NEW YORK, September 1. The World's Ottawa special gives an intelligent and concise account of the situation of the Manitoba Indians and the movements for the relief of the suffering and the suppression of the threatened revolt. From one end of the country to the other they are suffering from buffalo famine, and the region is so vast and generally so difficult of access that it is impossible for the government to meet the demand for provisions. Great quantities of food have been distributed by Lieutenant Governor Laird at Battleford, and the mounted police have left nothing undone to relieve the wants of the sufferers. The dissatisfaction of the tribes on account of the disappearance of the buffalo and the innovation of the American Sioux and other Indians is widespread. How far westward and northward it has penetrated it is impossible to say. Battleford lies 300 miles north of Great Bear's territory, yet the bad feeling is as rife there as in his own camp, and it is believed the Indians in the northern Athabasca district have been tampered with. The number of Indians in the southwest is estimated at 40,000, and in British Columbia there are 36,000 more. To these add the fugitive Sioux and the Nez Perces bands, and the total Indian population between Lake Manitoba and the Pacific Ocean is not far short of 90 000.

Arms and equipments for the new force of colonial troops which will organize were dispatched from here to Battleford sometime ago, and stores are being forwarded from Winnepeg. The six companies will muster 450 rank and file, which with the mounted police amount to 900 men. In case the outbreak should prove serious, our government will organize an expedition similar to the Canadian contingent which accompanied Wolseley and the imperial troops to Fort Gerry in 1870.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1.—At the executive session of the board of health, Dr. Bemis, of the national board, and all the sanitary inspectors being present, measures were taken for the isolation of cases and fumigation of the infected district. Financiers of other cities are moving to form a syndicate to the liquidation of the debt of this city.

New Plan to Dispose of Grant.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The Herald's Washington special has a story about the friends of General Grant, including distinguished southerners, moving in a scheme to reward his patriotic services by creating the office of Captain General of the army, with suitable pay and allowances, to afford him permanent occupation in congenial employment for the remainder of his life. This idea has been quietly canvassed among the members of the senate and house who have visited Washington during the recess as well as at Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch and White Sulphur Springs. It can be said that the proposition has been received with great favor and will take shape in a bill, accomplishing the purposes named early during the next session of congress. The move in each house will be southern.

Markets.

CHICAGO, September 1.—Wheat lower, 2 spring 85⅞ cash, ½. September ⅝. October, corn 32⅜. Whiskey 106.

ST. LOUIS, September 1.—Cattle supply fair, but mostly common and medium grass, native and Texas good grades in demand, unchanged, good to choice, heavy shipping steer 475@490, light, 425@460, grass Texas 200@310 Indians, 250@325, Colorado 350@450. Receipts, 2600, shipments, 1060. Sheep, steady, fair to good, 300@360, choice to fancy, 395@390. Receipts 1900, shipments 500.

CHICAGO, September 1.—Cattle [illegible] 5000, shipments 1200 dull, ten lower, around, fair to good natives, 400@465, butchers weak slow stockers dull, western beary supply lower, native Wyoming 400, native Colorado 300@330, Colorado Texan 290. Through Texans 240@265. Sheep receipts 500, shipments none, dull, weak.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Silver bars 111¼ silver coin ¼@1 discount money easy ⅜, governments firm, fairly active. Stocks closed strong W. U. 94, Quicksilver 13, Pac. 17⅞, Mariposa 2, W. F. and C's 98½, N. Y. C. 118, Erie 24⅛, Panama 156, U. P. 78, d bonds 108½, C. P. 108¼, Sutro tunnel 4, Leadville 21½, Cariboo 5⅞.

The Cornell Boom.

NEW YORK, September 1. Specials from the interior of the state indicate that Cornell will have 175 or 180 delegates and it is charged that federal office holders everywhere, even including the New York post office, are working for him. The Times, which strongly opposes the Conkling influence, and withal is unsparing in its efforts to fasten the ignomy of the recent Rhode Island slander on the senator, says the underlings in the custom house at Ogdensburg, Watertown, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and in fact all the revenue officers on the whole Canadian frontier have notoriously and with scarcely an attempt at concealment used their power and influence to secure Cornell delegates to the convention. The same is true of the principal post offices throughout the state. It is alleged by personal friends of Conkling that failing to secure the nomination of Cornell, he is not unlikely to transfer his support to George B. Sloan. This would be, however, the most acceptable move he could make [illegible] railroad corporations, Sloan being distinctively their favorite.

Bright Prospects.

NEW YORK, September 1. The World sums up a review of business gathered from interviews with the principal dry good houses here. The autumnal outlook for business in this country is actually clearer and brighter than ever. The outlook is inspiring.

The Smith-Ross Race.

BEDFORD BASIN, September 1.—The water was lovely to-day for the boat race. In the morning Smith and Ross rowed over the course three miles with turn. Ross was the first to make his appearance. When the men got off, Smith drawing ahead, turned the stake boat in nine minutes, leading Ross by twenty five seconds. Smith kept a lead of about two lengths all the way home, finishing a length and a half ahead; time, 20.45.

Drouth.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 1.—The town on Black river and its tributaries are suffering greatly from want of water. Since January the rainfall here is 9¼ inches less than during the same time in 1878.

Fire.

BURLINGTON, IA., September 1. In one hour and a quarter this evening Olmsted & Cameron's grist mill burned, the surrounding buildings having a narrow escape, the Holy water works proving their salvation. The mill was worth $100,000, and they had just put in a new elevator at a cost of $15,000. Insurance, $75 000.

Sporting.

ROCHESTER, September 1.—Letters received from Hanlon and Courtney to row for the championship. A race for a purse of $5,000 was offered here. Hanlon declines on account that a large fixed purse would at last, and Courtney because the championship is held in Australia, and because of danger of foul in a large field, he would row Hanlon as an American representative, or any other man in the United States for that title.

ST. JOHNS, September 1.—The defeat of Wallace Ross was wholly unexpected and the ates great surprise. It is estimated that St. Johns men lose $10,000.

Important Decision.

CHICAGO, September 1.—Judge Barnum to-day delivered a decision to the effect that the militia law, enacted by the last state legislature, prohibiting carrying of arms by organization, except under a permit issued by the state authorities is void. The ground of the decision is, that the law conflicts with the federal statutes, in force since 1792.

Stopping his Allowance.

NEW YORK, September 1.—At a meeting of the police board to-day, a communication was received from the mayor stating that Commissioner Wheeler was indebted to the city to the amount of $2112 for buttons sold, and was not entitled to any salary until the amount had been made good. The commissioner's salary for August, $500, was thereupon stopped.

The Four Per Cents.

WASHINGTON, September 1. Up to and including to-day the receipts of refunding certificates for conversion into four per cent. bonds aggregate $35,706,000. The total issues of the four per cent. loan by the treasury department amount to $740,795,300, leaving $726,700 not yet disposed of.

Shot Dead by a Horse Thief.

WICHITA, KAS., September 1.—Richard Stevenson, United States deputy marshal, was shot to death in Kingman county Saturday, by a horse thief, who escaped to the Indian Territory. He arrested the thief at Wellington, and was returning with the prisoner, and property to Kingman. Both men, together with a drummer, were in a carriage. In descending a sudden declivity the thief snatched Stevenson's revolver and shot him through the breast. He then disarmed the commercial traveler, mounted the best horse and fled. Stevenson is well known in this state. The family were formerly from Monmouth, Illinois. Two of his brothers met sudden deaths in that state.

Quincy Races Without Rarus.

QUINCY, September 1.—It having been decided that Rarus will not be here next week the Quincy fair association has declared the race off and substituted for it a free for all purse of $2,000, the entries for which are to close on Saturday night next. Hopeful, Sleepy Tom, Mattie Hunter, Rowdy Boy and Lucy and seventy five other fast horses will compete for the purses, amounting to $12,000.

Courtney and Hanlon.

NEW YORK, September 1. Sporting papers report that a match has been arranged between Courtney and Hanlon for $6,000 on Chautauqua Lake to be rowed next month.

Chisholm's Murderer to be Tried.

SCOOBA, MISS., September 1. The September term of the circuit court of Kemper county began at DeKalb, the county seat, to-day, Judge Hamm presiding. The state docket is set for to-morrow, when will begin the trial of the state vs. Henry J. Gully, indicted for the murder of W. S. Chisholm, Miss Cornelia Chisholm and J. P. Gilmore on the 29th of April, 1878. The prosecution will be conducted by District Attorney Thomas S. Ford, assisted by Stewart L. Woodford of New York, ex-Attorney General Morris of Vicksburg, and ex-Chancellor Ware of Jackson, Mississippi. Over five hundred persons, mostly white, are in attendance. While there is no excitement great interest is taken in the trial. W. H. Gully, one of the defendants, has died since the indictment.

How We Stand.

WASHINGTON, September 1. The public debt statement shows a decrease of the debt for August of $3,527,305. Cash in the treasury, $243,696,128. Gold certificates, $15,128,700. Silver certificates, $3 281,851. Currency certificates, $35,175 000. Refunding certificates, $4,396 500. Legal tenders outstanding, $346,681 016. Fractional currency outstanding, $15,762,064.

Distribution of Silver.

WASHINGTON, September 1. During August the payments from the United States treasury and the United States mints amounted to $1,865,000, exclusive of the amount returned for silver certificates. The aggregate weight of the coin thus distributed is fifty-six tons.

The number of standard silver dollars coined during August was 2 787,050. The total number coined to date is 10,237,050.

De Kalb County Moonshiners.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1879.—Revenue agent Latham writes from Alabama, that two witnesses for the Government against "Moonshiners," were whipped recently, almost to death and compelled to leave De Kalb county, and that in Marion county an armed band of distillers and sympathizers, compelled U. S. Conner, a deputy marshal, and two deputy collectors, to leave the county, but the party being reinforced, returned. Illicit distillers of the De Kalb county region, compel all persons who visit them to work for a time, thus making an accomplice of everyone who otherwise could be witnesses for the Government.

Official Vote of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, September 1.—The official vote of Kentucky for governor is as follows: Blackburn, democrat, 125 799; Evans, republican, 81,882; Cook, greenback, 18,954; Blackburn's majority, 43,917. The democratic majority four years ago for governor was 36,181.

Gone into Liquidation.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1. At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Gold Bank & Trust Company to day, it was decided to go into liquidation. The report of the committee appointed to examine their affairs showed that the capital had become impaired by a careless manner of doing business, for which the officers were censured. The report also showed that the bank had never fully recovered from the disaster of 1875.

Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Four boys, Henry Poll, John Goebel, Richard Kipf, and Henry Reinbold, ranging from six to thirteen years, were run over by freight cars on the Iron Mountain road to day. Two will die.

Republican Convention.

ST. PAUL, September 1.—The Republican Convention is to-morrow. Friends of Governor Pillsbury claim he is sure of a renomination.

FOREIGN.

Amens for Bishop Gilbert.

PARIS, September 1.—The question as to the appointment of a bishop to the vacant see of Amens, which caused considerable discussion between the Vatican and the French government, has been settled by the Vatican consenting to the appointment of Gilbert, at present bishop of Gap, who recently caused a sensation by declaring that the church and the republic could live on good terms with each other. He will be succeeded at Gap by Roche, another liberal.

Liberals Defeated.

HAVANA, September 1—Advices from Hayti, up to August 20th, state that the Liberals had captured two mail steamers. The provisional government of Port au Prince sent troops against the Liberals at Gonaives. After a bloody struggle, Gonaives took fire, two-thirds of the town was burned, and the remainder was pillaged. After the defeat at Gonaives, Boier Basiles and his adherents embarked from Jeremie, which pronounced in his favor and where he intends to make a stand. General Monpoint, aided by the national troops from Port au Prince, recaptured Cape Haytien, thus depriving the Liberals of two strongholds in the north, Gonaives and Cape Haytian. The country is in a fearful condition. The fire at Jarmie caused immense losses.

Gone to Work.

LONDON, September 1.—Fustian weavers at Oldham, numbering 3,000, resumed work to day, submitting to the reduction. The spinners are likely to follow.

Date of Alfonso's Marriage.

LA GRANJA, September 1. The stated council under the presidency of the king will to day finally fix November 28th as the date for the marriage of King Alfonso and Archduchess Marie Christine. A commission composed of Spanish senators and deputies will go to Vienna to escort the bride to Spain by way of Trieste and Barcelona. The vessel conveying her to Barcelona will be escorted by four iron clads.

A Parliamentary Kearney.

LONDON, September 1.—Charles Stewart Parnell, home rule member of the house of commons for Meath, addressed a disorderly mob of from ten to twenty thousand persons in Limerick, Saturday, upon the land question. He advised the farmers to combine and pay no rent until they got a reduction. The crowd applauded the address with shouts in favor of shooting landlords and agents. The platform was finally stormed, and much crushing and fighting ensued.

Whale Ship Crushed.

LONDON, September 1. The whaling ship "Our Queen," of Dundee, Scotland, with fourteen whales, was caught in the ice in Lancaster sound, between Baffins' bay and Barrows' strait, and crushed. Crew saved.

Isabella is Invited.

LONDON, September 1.—A Paris correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that Arch Duchess Marie has arrived there and has been visited by ex-Queen Isabella.

A dispatch to the Daily News reports that Arch Duchess Marie has invited ex Queen Isabella to her wedding and Isabella accepted the invitation.

Englishmen Protest.

LONDON, September 1. A dispatch to the daily News from Constantinople says a meeting of Englishmen was held there Sunday, at which a memorial was adopted to be sent to Lord Salisbury protesting against the proposed new taxes on foreigners in Turkey.

The Ferry Bill.

PARIS, September 1.—Advices thus far show that thirty councils general favor the Ferry educational bill, and thirty-two oppose it. Nineteen have not yet discussed the question.

King Shibow on a Bender.

CALCUTTA, September 1, 1879.—Ray, of India, doubtless will demand, and perhaps has already demanded, the prompt withdrawal of Tu ntrogeous claim of the King of Burmah, to the Karenne territory, and of necessity will enforce his demand by war. The best hope of avoiding hostilities lies in the probability King Shibow's claim is only one of his drunken freaks. General opinion is, King Shibow will avoid a casus billi.

Tit for Tat.

HAVANA, September 1. The government has ordered that bills of health shall only be given to vessels by Spanish officers. The consuls must limit their intervention to certifying to the signatures and declaring their opinion about the sanitary condition of the port. This order is directed against the United States law of June 2d, 1879.

Westward Bound.

LONDON, September 1. The farmers who sailed in the steamer Ohio on Saturday were bound for the western states. The Ohio also took eighteen Durham and Northumberland miners for Pittsburg and Lancaster, Ohio.

Russians Going to the Bad.

LONDON, September 1.—The reduction of wages by Staffordshire earthenware and China manufacturers is partly attributed to American protective duties. The employers desire to return to the scale of wages paid in 1871. Fifty thousand workmen will be effected.

The proprietors of the Burnley coal fields give notice of a reduction in the price of coal and wages.

Thomas W. Booke & Co., sheet iron and tin plate works near Cardiff, which have been in constant operation since 1740, were closed Saturday last by order of the official liquidator of the east of England and South Wales district bank; and fifteen thousand workmen were paid off. Three villages had grown up around the works.

The inhabitants of Staffordshire, consisting solely of working people and their families, numbering six thousand, are now destitute.

Another party of farmers, numbering about twenty, left Liverpool Saturday for America.

The steamer Mosel brought $100,000 in gold bars to New York to-day.

Mackintosh Defaults.

LONDON, September 1. John Mackintosh, a speculator in American railway shares, whose checks were returned Friday night, has been to-day declared a defaulter by the lack of exchange.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Clipper freight remains very dull in New York.

The coal miners of Cumberland, Maryland, are on a strike. Their demand is fifty cents per ton.

The council of Chicago last night, by a vote of 22 to 7, decided against allowing cobblestone pavements to be laid in that city.

The Wright congressional labor investigation committee arrived at Council Bluffs from San Francisco last evening, and left for the east.

A strike of 150 laborers in the Michigan Central freight depots occurred at Chicago yesterday. The strike in the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne depot is on the increase, and there is a general disposition among the workmen to exact a rise from $1 to $1.25.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The proposed boat race between Hawdon and Kempster is declared off.

Austrian Arch Duchess Marie has left Paris on her return to Vienna.

The report of the death of General Larzeoff is officially confirmed. Cause, dysentery.

Garibaldi has started for Caprera. He continues to be troubled with arthetic pains.

Sixty one thousand persons are still employed on the relief works in Bombay, or receiving gratuitous subsistance.

Gold to the amount of £27,000 was sent into the Bank of England yesterday, and £50,000 withdrawn for New York.

Rioting was renewed in Lurgan Ireland, yesterday, when the funeral procession of Catholics was stoned by a mob.

It is asserted that Bismarck will visit Andrassy on the 14th inst., and that Andrassy will remain in office until that date.

John Henry Puleston, M. P., for Devenport, did not sail for the United States last Saturday, being unable to obtain a berth.

The American consul has officially notified the Egyptian government that the U. S. demand be represented upon commission on the liquidation of the Egyptian debt.

Sir Henry Tyler has written to Col. Grey that the Grand Trunk Railway Company [illegible] can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion with the Great Western Railway Company without outside advice.

The match between Joseph Kempter, of Sunderland, and J. M. Feeley, of Barrow, in furness, for £200, over the Tyne championship course, yesterday, was won easily by Kempter by twenty lengths.

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The French farmers do not seem to like the influx of American wheat at low prices.

There are twenty-six John Smiths in the Massachusetts state prison. The Smith family appears to be getting into trouble.

All the waiters at the Arlington, Long Branch, struck last week, not because they wanted higher pay, but because they wanted their pay paid.

The 6th of September and the primary election approach. If there is any "packing" done it will be the fault of those who stay away from the primary.

The Republican state ticket is safe beyond a peradventure, declares the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*. The real fight, it thinks, is on the legislature.

"Samuel Tilden," says an interviewer, "speaks in a low tone; he seems to be husbanding his voice." A sharp critic responds: "It is the only thing he is *husbanding* as far as is known."

The New York *Mail* says Mr. Tilden is reported to be a heavy investor in the Black Hills and at Leadville. Mining ought to be an agreeable pursuit to Uncle Sammy, he comprehends undermining so well.

A Mississippi debating club after a month's discussion has decided that the farmer is a more useful member of society than the blacksmith. It ought to pass now on the utility and standing of the bulldozer.

The senate committe on privileges and elections, of which Senator Saulsbury (dem. Del.) is chairman, will go to Topeka, Kansas, about the middle of September, to investigate the case of Senator Ingalls, against whom charges of bribery in connection with his election were preferred. The same committee will go to New Orleans in November to investigate the endless Spofford Kellogg case.

The London daily *News* has been rapped over the knuckles by the *Pall Mall Gazette* in saying that "the mere rumor of Sir Garnet Wolseley's arrival sperred up Lord Chelmsford, as Shakespeare puts it," the critic pointing out that "sperre" doesn't mean to "spur," but to "confine" or "fasten up," as might easily have been ascertained by a reference to the passage itself in the prologue to "Troilus and Cressida"

Wah-master stanes,
And corresponsive and tullifing bolts,
Sperre up the sons of Troy.

The San Jose (California) *Mercury* makes these remarks on the following of the sand lot brawler: "Kearney had better look a leetle out. His followers evidently distrust him and are making all kinds of unholy alliances. This can not fail to disgust honest workingmen, who are supporting the party labor principle. But what could they expect? In this city they elected certain members of the city council who have now falsified their most solemn pledges. So it will be again. If workingmen will select ignorant and noisy demagogues for their leaders they must expect to be betrayed."

The poor things have practically nothing to wear. A Saratoga correspondent thus states it: "Several ladies have appeared at the hotels in toilets made from common unbleached muslin, costing six cents per yard. These toilets were very successful, because they had that creamy white color which cannot be obtained with dyes. India muslin is the same fabric, only finer in quality. Unbleached India muslin, costing about a dollar a yard, makes the prettiest dresses worn this year. Of course, the queen of all dresses is the one made of cream-colored China crepe. This is a fabric woven from unbleached silk as unraveled from the cocoon. It is nature's costliest symphony in yellow and white.

A curious complication has arisen in the committe charged with the duty of revising the rules of the house of representatives of the United States. Although the house is now governed by rules adopted as long ago as 1800, some of the strict constructionists of the committee strenuously object to a retention of the rule which provides that "these rules shall be the rules of the house of representatives of the present and succeding congresses until otherwise ordered." The fine point made here is that no house has a right to make rules which shall be binding upon its successor. The way out of this difficulty would be for each house, upon assembling for organization, to declare that the rules of the former house should be binding until otherwise ordered. This would save the feelings of men who are such sticklers for state rights that they cannot endure even the semblance of perpetuated authority in the standing rules of the house.

LITERARY NOTES.

Among the Summer novels written to fill an idle hour, probably not one can be found more like gossamer in lightness than "An Unmistakeable Flirtation," issued by G. W. Carleton & Co.

Jennie June says of Miss Anna Dickinson's latest work: "The success of Miss Anna Dickinson's 'Hedged Register,' just published by the Harpers, has been so instantaneous that she received an order from them for a novel to follow it as quickly as possible."

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 113 William street, New York, will reprint immediately, in their Atlas Series of Essays, Mr. Gladstone's article, "The Country and the Government," from the Nineteenth Century for August. It will form No. 10 of the Atlas Series.

Appletons' have reprinted in their New Handy-Volume Series, Charles Read's first story, Peg Woffington. This is one of the best of Read's many stories, simple in plot, yet dramatic in execution, full of pathos and rich in incident, it will stand as one of the permanent contributions to literature.

Industrial and decorative art as a means of livelihood for women, is well employed in "Two of Us," a story by Miss Calista Halsey, lately published by G. W. Carleton & Co. The "Us" are two women who were compelled to live on a small income and earn it, which they did by art work. They manage to get a good deal of fun out of life, in spite of their narrow circumstances, going to Memphis to see Mardi Gras, and drinking French coffee in New Orleans. There is a pleasant love episode and the story is interesting throughout.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have published in a convenient pocket form, "A Course of Instruction in Rifle Firing," prepared by Colonel T. T. S. Laidey, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., under command of the Chief of Ordnance, Brigadier-General S. V. Benet. The work is small but complete. It assumes only that the men have a desire to become good marksmen, and points out carefully and fully every step which should be taken, and drops by the way hundreds of hints, each of them valuable.

"Uncle" John Vassar was a character well known at one time in New York where he used to exhort in Dr. Tyng's gospel tent and elsewhere. He was eccentric and pious, and his lack of judgment was forgiven because of his evident sincerity. He was a cousin of Matthew Vassar the brewer, the founder of Vassar College. His life has been written by his nephew, the Rev. T. E. Vassar, with an introduction by the Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D., and has been published by the American Tract Society.

We have received from Messrs. Chain & Hardy, of Denver, a copy of "Morrison's Mining Rights." This is the third edition of a most valuable work, and is much more valuable and complete that those which preceded it. It is a clearly printed and neatly bound volume of 331 pages, containing the statutes in full. It contains the law of the state and of the United States upon lode and placer mines, water rights, etc.; gives forms and directions for prospectors; land office rules, law pertaining to mining corporations, decisions of courts, and in fact everything pertaining to the subject that is of interest to attorneys and miners. Mr. R. S. Morrison, the author, has presented, in this edition, an invaluable hand book upon mining laws and regulations in all their different phases.

The Denver Tribune has received a copy of his recent work on Colorado. The full title and description of Mr. Fossett's work is as follows: Colorado: its Gold and Silver Mines, General resources and Attractions. This is a 12mo of 540 pages, handsomely illustrated with numerous engravings and maps. Price $2. C. G. Crawford, publisher, 49 and 51 Park Place, New York City. From a cursory glance through the pages of this volume we are impressed with the vast amount of valuable information which it contains. The history of gold and silver mining in Colorado for the last twenty years is related with a painstaking fidelity to detail. The St. Louis *Times-Journal* pays Mr. Fossett the following high compliment in a recent review of his book: It says "Mr. Fossett, the best descriptive writer and historian of Colorado, or anywhere else, is constantly engaged with his facile pen writing up the marvels of this magic land of minerals and scenery. He has done more for Colorado than any other man in it, and has probably received less for his labors. He knows more about the mines, soil, climate, and resources of the state than any one else, and handles the subjects more cleerly, and with less apparent effort than any western writer. His books and letters are graphic, interesting, valuable. Colorado can do no more graceful thing than make liberal appropriations for keeping Mr. Fossett at work in its interest."

The phonograph is destined to contribute to the contents of the little tin box which tradition appoints to be deposited in the corner-stone of public buildings. At the laying of the corner-stone of the academy which Mr. Moody is building for Northfield, Mr. Sankey's voice, in "Hold the Fort," phonographically preserved on sheet tin foil, was among the curious contents of the box which was used. The satisfaction with which some one will possibly hear Mr. Sankey sing fifty or sixty years after he is dead, can be imagined, but not described.

ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

The telegraph brings to us every day melancholy news of depression in trade and labor in England. Strikes are constantly occuring and the floods, which have ruined the crops of that country, have added to the gloom and apprehension of the times. Lord Beaconsfield, in a recent speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, referred to the causes of commercial depression in England as follows:

"My Lord Mayor, I should be glod if on this occasion I could congratulate the city of London on the termination of that commercial depression which has now for more than four years weighed, not only on this country, but on every civilized community. This is not the occasion on which one can enter into any analysis of the causes of that remarkable depression. Without, however, venturing now to enter into the primary causes of this distress, I think I am not indulging in any unauthorized belief when I say that among its secondary and immediate causes we may ascribe much of what we have been suffering to a reckless spirit of speculation. The course of affairs in these periodical collapses in our general industry seems to be something in this wise: The wealth of the world is suddenly augmented; for example, by a series of good harvests, or by the increase of the precious metals. Then there is great enterprise; it generally takes the form of public works, like the railroads in this country thirty years ago, or recently in Russia and the United States. All goes on very well till the enterprise degenerates into speculation. Men get intoxicated with prosperity; they act without attempting to estimate the capacity of consumption; they assume that the exceptional circumstances will never change; that there will always be exuberant harvests, always an increasing flow of the precious metals, and that mankind will never cease to construct railroads. Acting without any reference to the requirements of mankind, there comes a collapse. I fear there is no cure for these evils except time and the beneficence of Providence. Considerable time has already elapsed. Those who study the situation with the attention it deserves have even now for some time observed signs of amelioration, and if these signs of amelioration are supported by the ample harvests of the world generally, we may have seen the darkest hour."

Mr. N. K. Sawyer, of Jacksonville, Fla., formerly of Maine, who was a Greeley man in 1872 and a Tilden man in 1876, writing to a friend in Maine, urges his acquaintances to support the republican ticket. He says: "While I am not what is termed at bloody shirter, I unhesitatingly say that the time has not yet come when it will be safe to turn over the legislation of this great nation to the democrats. It will be bad al around. It will hinder immigration. It will retard the substantial progress and the peace of this portion of the country. I regret to add that within a few weeks bands of white democrats in several counties in this state have perpetrated outrages on some colored people that would disgrace Comanche Indians. It is this lawless spirit of the worst elements of the democratic party that that party and the south has most to fear. This element will be uppermost, and will possess the seconary class of offices, will give tone and character to the party, for it is the noisiest and most active."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. DANFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Room 8, Union Block, Colorado Springs, Colorado. 2-13-tf.

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Articles, &c.

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S. B. WESTERFIELD & CO., Huerfano Street, Opposite Gazette Office. Dealers in Furniture, Carpets, and Undertakers' Goods. tf

A. L. MILLARD & CO., dealers in Furniture and Undertakers goods. Open day and night. Opposite City Hall. 2-2-tf.

HARNESS MAKERS.

OSCAR HAFNER, manufacturer of harness, saddles, &c. Tejon street.

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WILBUR & GOODRICH, Avenue stables, No. 107 Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado. First class horses and carriages to let. Stock taken to handle and break. All diseases of horses treated.

MEAT MARKETS.

THOMAS PREECE, at the New Meat Market, keeps constantly on hand the choicest fresh and salt meats, and vegetables, which he sells at the lowest living prices. South Tejon street, opposite National Hotel.

TODD & OSBORNE, dealers in fresh meats of all kinds, of good quality and at prices to suit the times. Market on east side of Tejon street. Highest market price paid for fat cattle, calves, sheep and all kinds of meats.

DOWNING & BRIGHAM, wholesale and retail dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, Game, Salt Meats, etc. City Market, Tejon street.

MUSEUM.

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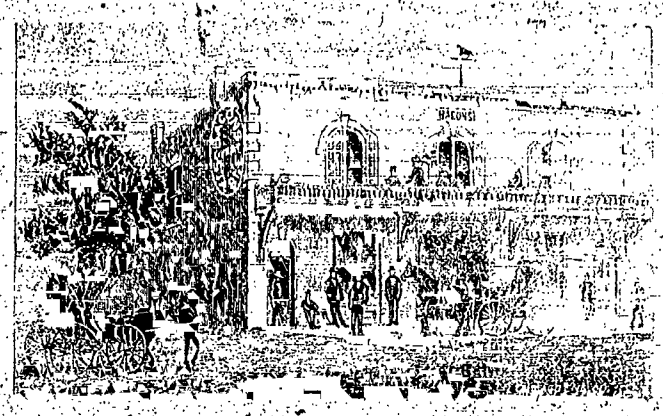

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible], 1879.

The Old School Southerner

In a White Sulphur Springs letter to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* the old fashioned Southerner is thus described: "The dining room and ball room are very large and barren-looking; but they are thought to be delightful by the old-school Southerner, perhaps from past associations. He can tell you where Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, (Webster is very apt to be classed with the Southerners, perhaps, as has been said, because he paid no attention to his debts,) Thomas H. Benton, Roger B. Taney, R. Barnwell Rhett, Francis W. Pickens, George W. McDuffie, Pierre Soule, William L. Yancey, and any number of departed political magnates sat; how they ate; what they said, and how they looked. Many of these reminiscences are so interesting that I should be glad to write them out; but I must reserve them for a more convenient occasion.

The old school Southerner naturally lives in the past, and looks gloomily on the future. He still believes in slavery, even if he does not own it, in the duello, in State rights of the strictest sort, in orthodox theology, in the chivalry of his people, (meaning natives of the South) and the infinite superiority of Southern women to the women of any other part of the world. He is growing to be a rare figure in the land; but he is represented here, and his talk has the quaint flavor of a bygone era. He is profuse of "Sirs," especially of "my dear Sirs;" he invariably uses "Mistress" for "Mrs.;" he quotes Horace and Cicero; thinks turgid rhetoric eloquence; has a cheap vein of cheap, tawdry sentiment, which he conceives to be gallantry and chivalry, and believes that the old Richmond Enquirer and Charleston Mercury were the ablest and highest toned journals yet known to civilization. In the latter half of the nineteenth century he is plainly out of place. He has lived too long; the age has gone by him. He has learned little by experience, and forgot everything which did not reflect his prejudices. He looks as old as he is, a type of the past. In one of his forms, he is now leaning against the wooden column of the broad veranda, gesticulating nevously to a much younger man, as he explains the doctrines of nullification, and insists that the south lost her great opportunity by not going out of the union in 1852, when South Carolina threatened secession. He does all the talking. The younger man occasionally attempts to speak, but he is interrupted with, "My dear Sir, you fail to catch my meaning," or "Let me show you your error." And off he goes again, periodically pushing back his hat from his brow, and replenishing the supply of tobacco he so steadily masticates. He has on a well worn dress coat, an ill-fitting light vest, not over clean, a rumpled shirt with a dingy ruffle, light brown trousers of nondescript cut, an ancient bell crowned hat, heavy but well bleached Wellington boots, and a large gold chain with a seal attached to a big gold faced watch, which when displayed, looks like a town clock. His hair is white, rather long, and tumbled; his face is clean shaven and florid, and he exhales an aroma of tobacco, whiskey and mint. He drinks often, always juleps at their season, declaring that a whiskey julep is a southern gentleman's drink. He is strict in attendance on church, albeit he swears like a Templar from mere force of habit, and on Sunday carries his prayer-book pretty close to his revolver, a weapon which he holds no gentleman should ever go without.

When he gets mellow he recites circumstances under which he would shoot a man like a dog, and declares that it is well to be prepared for any abolitionist (he never uses the expression if he be quite sober) who might insult him on account of his "principles," a term he is fond of using. He is probably about 70; he is a native of the Richland district, South Carolina, and has, or had, a cotton plantation on the Congaree river. He went into the confederate army as soon as he could get to Charleston after Sumter had fallen, and is secretly very sorry he had not the [illegible] tional flag. He received a commission as colonel because he owned 100 slaves, though he saw very little active service. He chafed over this, for he is fearless, and, when excited, homicidal in his tastes, and is profoundly persuaded that he possesses military genius. Two of his sons, his only children, fell in the battles about Richmond. He is a widower, has lost nearly all his property, and lives mainly upon what he owes, most of the people of Richmond being willing to trust Col. when they can't avoid it. He was graduated at the University of Virginia, which he ranks as the greatest seat of learning in its day that has been established anywhere.

When the colonel has not taken more than four or five drinks he is amiable, genial, and not particularly sectarian; but toward evening he has addressed himself to so many juleps that he is liable to be offensive. He is a privileged character at the Springs, where he has been coming for over 30 years. Nobody minds his speeches, inspired by the quantity of mint he puts in his glass. When a young man he fought three duels, and was wounded once in the right arm and once in the thigh. He has never hurt anybody himself, for he is as poor a shot as Henry L. Foote; but he plumes himself on his marksmanship, and talks in his cups of snuffing candles at forty paces. I have been thus minute in the portraiture of our friend because he is one of a few specimens that are rapidly passing away. Very soon the old school Southerner will be an extinct species.

Henry Greville.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writes: "Henry Greville's books are becoming so popular in America that a short sketch of her life, habits and abounding charity cannot fail to be interesting to my readers, and it is with more than ordinary pleasure that I treat the subject. She was born in Paris in 1842, and, having lost her mother while yet an infant, was taken by her father to St. Petersburg, where he held a professor's chair in the university. Her childhood passed happily under his affectionate and intelligent tuition, and when she reached the early years of womanhood M. Durand, a young professor, likewise in St. Petersburg University, felt that he had won a priceless gem in being able to call her his wife. They were comfortably off, contented, and happy in the distant home of their adoption, when in 1871–2 tolled forth the cry of alarm which found an echo in every French heart. M. Durand unhesitatingly gave up his advantageous position and went to fight as a simple soldier for his mother country. His courageous wife refused to enjoy a peace and tranquillity unshared by him, and both soon found themselves shut up in the besieged city of Paris, as miserably poor as their great self sacrifice could make them. Mme. Durand is far too courageous a woman to have bemoaned her fate under or[illegible], but she was about to become a mother, and she trembled for her child. Indeed, when the hour of trial came she was so weak from long privation that she was unable to nourish it. As to a nurse, that was quite out of the question, for they had hardly enough to keep themselves from starving. So the poor little creature faded away and died. Alas! what a bitter souvenir of a first born!

"Up to that time Mme. Durand had devoted herself to music. As we naturally judge from many of her novels, she is not only passionately fond of that art, but possesses a talent of no mean order. Indeed, she has composed pieces which we would be glad to see become known beyond the narrow circle of intimate friends who appreciate them as remarkable. Once she had hoped to devote her life to musical composition; but the need of money suddenly developed a talent which could be put to more immediate and practical use, and the success of a first story, published in a newspaper, encouraged her to write 'Dosia,' a novel, which appeared in 1866.

"There is a small town in Normandy called Greville. It was there that M. and Mme. Durand passed their summers, in a pleasant cottage, he with his palette; she with her pen—and out of gratitude to the sympathetic retreat she took the name of Greville, and is now hardly known by any other. A second child has been born to them, which is a joy and consolation; but Henry Greville can never forget the misery of having lost her first born, for want of some part of the abundance which came to her too late.

"M. and Mme. Durand occupy a charming little hotel entre cour et gardin on the hillside of Montmartre, where all day long she cultivates flowers, cares for her little girl, receives her friends, and only at night she takes up her pen and writes the touching stories we all read with so much interest. Her Russian novels have an advantage over most modern literature, inasmuch as they give us a faithful picture of middle class Russian life. She has lived so long in that country that she knows it by heart. The portrait of a Princess, of a minister's wife, of any woman in evidence is an easy task; but the simple home life of a people is quite another thing, and therein Henry Greville excels. She reads English as well as French, and appreciates the superior style of her translator Miss Helen Stanley—who seems to have become imbued with the very spirit of her pen and translates as though she had only her own language before her. They have become dear friends, and the pleasure of literary labor has become tenfold sweeter to them both now that it is shared."

A Funeral in Australia.

We had been settled about a fortnight in this lead on the Shootover when one day one of our party fell over a precipice and was killed. Previous to this our whereabouts had become known, and we were now surrounded by a large number of miners, who, when they heard of the accident, came in to sympathize with us and to offer us any assistance that we might need. Our first sad duty was to obtain a coffin, if that was possible; there was no timber within 10 miles, and no tools in the camp except knives and tomahawks. With these, Tom Sanderson and myself set out to the timber hills; we felled a tree, cut it off the proper length, and then set about finding means to split it. We made wedges out of hard wood, cut hard wood branches for hammers, and after much labor succeeded in splitting the tree into rough, heavy planks. Notwithstanding the difficulties which confronted us in the absence of tools, we managed to form the materials for a coffin. Of course, having no nails we could not put it together; there were no nails within 200 miles. Having made the coffin we brought as [illegible] and sent a party out for the remainder, for the materials were very heavy. The only spot where we could find earth enough to form a grave was at a point about two miles from camp on the side of a hill. Thither the coffin was carried, and afterward, the body wrapped in a tent cloth, the grave was dug and the coffin placed within it piece by piece; then the body placed in the coffin and the rough heavy lid laid over it. Men of nationality and of every shade of religious opinion stood around the grave. It was a weird and solemn scene; the crowd of wild-looking men with uncovered heads surrounding the grave on the hill-side; the wild scenery, rouge rock ridges, deep yawning gorges, and lonely peaks rising one above the other standing like sentinels guarding the treasures of the lonely regions around them.

I inquired if any one had a prayer-book; the inquiry was passed around the crowd, and it found an affirmative response. It was an Episcopalian prayer-book. I scarcely knew how to conduct the service, but, having found the place, I knew there could be no harm in asking all to kneel. They did so, and the scene grew even more impressive than before. Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Americans, and men from every nation of Continental Europe, negroes, Chinamen, Maories, Catholics, Protestants, and Dissenters, of every hue and shade of opinion, together with infidels and pagans, knelt reverently and listened in solemn silence to the grand language of the burial service of the Church of England.

"Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, we therefore commit his body to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust."

Then, when I came to the Lord's Prayer, I asked them to repeat it with me; they did so, all who could. I shall never forget that scene. It was the most impressive in which I had ever been or have since been a participator. The ceremony over, we filled up the grave and left our dead mate to his everlasting sleep on the hill side.—*Australian Letter to the Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Scorpion and Tarantula.

Lew Walker and Pierre Humbert came in close contact with some poisonous animals during their recent trip to the South. One evening as Mr. Walker was picking up a keg of water with the intention of raising it to his lips, he felt a peculiar sensation in one of his fingers, a tingling that induced him to suddenly set down the keg. He saw at once that he had been stung by a scorpion. To suck the poison from the wound was the work of a moment. That done, he cut out the bite with a pocket-knife, poured ammonia into the wound and tied a string around the finger close to the hand. An inward application of whiskey and the prompt measures described prevented any ill effects of the poison. On the same day Mr. Humbert had the misfortune to seat himself on a tarantula. The venomous creature immediately resented the affront by giving him a ferocious bite which caused him to instantly resume a standing position. Fortunately the poison was not rapidly absorbed into his system and the application of remedial agents prevented any serious ill effects.—*Reno Gazette.*

Making a Titian.

Few masters are considered by art students more difficult of imitation than Titian, perhaps because very few, besides the great Venetian colorist, have succeeded so well in concealing their art. Rubens, Rembrandt, Vandyke, Veronese, and Velasquez were comparatively plain and straightforward in their manner, and transcribed nature to their canvas from first to last exactly as they appeared to their cultured gaze; while, according to some authorities, Titian arrived at the result in a kind of underhand or deceptive way, accomplishing marvelous feats of color as a magician performs a conjuring trick. Magical as the touches of the distinguished Venetian appear, indeed, to be, we doubt much whether he was as great a theorist as some people would lead us to imagine. It is, for instance, scarcely credible that Titian devoted more than one day to the preparation of his canvas. Such is, nevertheless, the implicit belief of eccentric students of this master. First a perfectly smooth canvas is furnished with a layer or two of white paint, administered in dabs with a dry sponge till a grained texture, something like fine sand paper, is obtained. Over this surface, when dry, is passed a pure ivory black, which, with the white ground beneath, leaves a gray transparent tint. When this is perfectly dry and free from stickiness, the outline of the picture is lightly traced with white chalk. Then begins a process which reminds one of that said to have been adopted by a certain conscientious artist, who, in order adequately to portray the human form divine, painted first the bones, then the muscles, and lastly the skin. The process in question somewhat resembles water-color painting, as it consists in the application of pure transparent colors, each color being allowed to dry before a fresh one is placed over it. Considerable time is naturally expended in these operations, on account of the slow drying nature of oils; and at least twenty-four hours must elapse between the employment of one hue and another. Thus an entire day is devoted to the whites or high lights of the picture, a second day is set apart for the reds, a third for blues, a fourth for yellows, a fifth for brown, and so on until the copy so far resembles the original as to call for the final stage of the process, which consists in floating over the entire surface of the picture a thin film of gamboge, strongly diluted with boiled oil. This makes the work appear as yellow as a guinea; but after a sufficient exposure to the sun, most of the objectionable hue disappears, leaving only a golden glow, which the painter assures you resembles that observable in Titian's master pieces.—*All the Year Round.*

COTTONWOOD

Hot Springs,

CHAFFEE COUNTY, COLO.

PROPRIETORS:

REV. JOSEPH ADAMS, MRS. J. A. D. ADAMS, Homeopathic Physician, and MR. G. K. HARTENSTEIN, Attorney at Law, Leadville.

The Springs are situated at the mouth of Cottonwood Cañon, in a most beautiful country [illegible] of the most gorgeous description, being in the very heart of the Saguache range—Mount Yale lying to the north, and Mount Princeton to the south. The crystal waters of the Cottonwood River, abundant with trout, come dashing and sparkling down past the door of the Sanitarium from its fountain head, the eternal beds of snow which cap the hoary old mountain.

The following analysis, connected with six years' experience, warrant us in saying that they are a specific for catarrh, sore eyes, rheumatism, lead poisons, and all scrofulous affections:

SOLIDS. — Grains to pint —

	Upper Spring	Lower Spring
Carbonate of Soda	4.7	4.8
Carbonate of Lithia	Trace.	Trace.
Carbonate of Lime	2	2
Carbonate of Magnesia	¼	¼
Sulphate of Soda	½	½
Chloride of sodium	2½	Trace.
Silica	1-24	Trace.
Iodine	Trace.	Trace.
Bromide	Trace.	Trace.
Ammonia Muriate		3
Ammonium, combined	Trace	
Gases	Free Carbonic Acid. Hydrogen Sulphide	Free Carbonic Acid.

We are erecting a building which will enable us to entertain about one hundred patients at the following rates:—From $12 to $25 per week for board and room; Baths, $10 per course of 24.

A Coach meets the stage at Mahonville every day, except Sunday. All persons desiring further information will please communicate with the

REV. JOSEPH ADAMS,
Mahonville, Colo.
or G. K. HARTENSTEIN, Esq.,
Leadville Colo.
4 23 3m*

COLORADO SPRINGS

ORCHESTRA.

Headquarters at the Glove Factory, Pike's Peak avenue, west of Museum.

Having secured the services of PROF. S. PARKS, we are now prepared to furnish the best music in El Paso county.

Also, lessons given upon the Violin, Flute, Guitar, and Brass Instruments. 3-[illegible]-tf

TURNEY BROS,

(SUCCESSORS TO R. MORRIS)

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Call at the GAZETTE counting rooms and obtain rates for your job work. Satisfaction is guaranteed. tf.

HOTELS.

Colorado Springs Hotel

AND

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

Under One Management.

The undersigned has placed them in perfect order and will keep them in better shape and guarantee a superior table to any house in the city. More visitors can be accommodated than by any three hotels in the city, and is the best located. First class in every respect, and are the only two hotels in the city that have an unobstructed view of the mountains. Terms moderate.

J. F. ATHERTON,
4 3 1yr COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Pascoe's Hotel

AND

RESTAURANT.

I have recently fitted up one of the most charming little hotels in the west, and from a long experience in the business can guarantee greater satisfaction at cheaper rates than have ever before been offered. Table supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

RATES $1.50 PER DAY.

Postoffice Block, *Tejon Street.*
5 16 f THOS. PASCOE, Propr.

CENTRAL HOTEL!

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO,

J. P. McMILLEN, Proprietor.

The Best $2.00 per Day House in the State.

This Hotel is now open to the public. EVERY room has been newly papered, painted, calcimined, and furnished throughout with spring [illegible]. It is located in the very cen[illegible] the City, adjacent to all business houses. Free [illegible] to and from all trains. RATES:—$2.00 Per Day.

National Hotel,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

CURTISS & QUEREAU, Proprs.

This house is conveniently located, commanding a fine view of the mountains, and is in every way a most desirable stopping place. The table is unsurpassed by any hotel in the state, and the rooms, which are large and airy, are luxuriously furnished.

CLIFF HOUSE

AT

Manitou Springs, Colo.,

Will be Kept Open During the Winter

AT

REDUCED RATES!

W. W. NICHOLS, Chief Clerk. E. E. NICHOLS, Proprietor.

RESTAURANT,

VIENNA BAKERY and ICE CREAM SALOON.

Kenney's Old Stand, Pike's Peak Avenue.

Table always supplied with the best in the market.

5 18 *CARROLL & RATIGAN.*

YOU CAN

SAVE MONEY

BY PATRONIZING

E. M. PECK,

Who has in stock a fine line of

Gentlemen's Piece Goods,

for Dress or Business Suits

which he will make to order and

Guarantee a Fit and the Best of Satisfaction.

Call and see my stock, which is equal to the best Colorado.

Prices Always Reasonable.

SHIP ALL YOUR GOODS FOR

LEADVILLE,

IN CARE OF

TRUE & SUTTON,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

Oldest and Best Grocery House in Town

BAKERY AND FANCY

CONFECTIONERY!

Postoffice Block

The largest stock of CANDIES to be found in the city kept constantly on hand. Groceries Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, and California Fresh and Canned Fruits.

FANCY CAKES for Weddings and Festivals made and ornamented on short notice and in a superior manner.

BREAD delivered daily to all parts of the city and Manitou.

A Lunch Room in Connection

WM. BUSH,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

PITT. MOSHER

IS PREPARED TO DO

BLACKSMITHING

Carriage and Wagon Repairing,

Plow Work and Everything in his Line.

SHOEING FINE HORSES A SPECIALTY.

Refers to Bacon & Son, or Cook & Shepherd. 5-14 tf

Toliver's Tonsorial Parlors

AND BATH ROOMS.

All Kinds of Mineral Baths on 5 Minutes' Notice.

Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Iron, Etc.

Shaving, Shampooing, Hairdressing and Cutting.

Strict attention given to Customers, and everything in the Latest Style.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS EMPLOYED.

E. TOLIVER,

8-5-1m East Side Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.

GUNS, RIFLES,

AND

REVOLVERS.

UPWARDS OF 200 RIFLES, GUNS AND REVOLVERS,

AS GOOD AS NEW.

WILL BE SOLD LOWER THAN THEY EVER HAVE BEEN OFFERED BEFORE

Made by all the Best Makers!

Broken Boxes of Ammunition

AT HALF PRICE.

DON'T BUY A GUN UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE STOCK AT

C. STOCKBRIDGE'S,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

COLORADO SPRINGS COLORADO

J. W. Fairfield,

GAS-FITTER

AND

PLUMBER.

Has the largest and most complete assortment of Plumbers' Materials in the city.

I GUARANTEE ALL MY WORK

ORDERS FOR

Tapping & Plumbing

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

J. W. FAIRFIELD,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE COLORADO SPRINGS.

TAILORING!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

Fine Spring Goods!

CALL AND SEE THEM!

CHARLES STEARNS.

LENNOX & BRO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

AND DEALERS IN

CANON CITY COAL.

Office at Coal Yard near freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes and [illegible].

J. F. MYERS,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

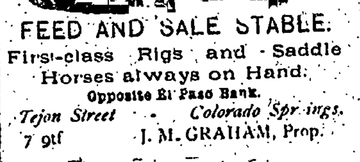
Dyeing & Scouring Done to Order. Repairing Neatly & Promptly Executed.

Barton & Hodgman's Block, Huerfano St.,

Colorado Springs, Col.

7-20-3m

El Paso Livery,



FEED AND SALE STABLE.

First-class Rigs and Saddle Horses always on Hand.

Opposite El Paso Bank.

Tejon Street *Colorado Springs.*

7 9tf J. M. GRAHAM, Prop.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1879.

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

TIME TABLE.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.		TRAINS GOING NORTH.	
Through Freight.		*Way Freight.*	
Arrive	2:10 P. M.	Arrive	10:53 A. M.
Leave	2:55 P. M.	Leave	11:35 A. M.
San Juan Express.		*San Juan Express.*	
Arrive	11:35 A. M.	Arrive	4:10 P. M.
Leave	11:40 A. M.	Leave	4:15 P. M.

Through Tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Fare same from here as from Denver or Pueblo. Parties can select their own route.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a republican convention will be held at the Court House hall in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, on *Saturday, September 13th, 1879,* at two o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following named county offices, to wit:

One County Commissioner.
One County Clerk.
One Sheriff.
One County Treasurer,
One County Assessor.
One School Superintendent.
One Coroner.
One County Surveyor.

And for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several precincts of the county will be entitled to send delegates as follows, to-wit:

Precinct No. 1	1	delegate.
" " 2	2	"
" " 3	3	"
" " 4	2	"
" " 5	2	"
" " 6	18	"
" " 7	2	"
" " 8	2	"
" " 9	2	"
" " 10	2	"
" " 11	3	"
" " 12	2	"
" " 13	2	"
" " 14	2	"
" " 15	1	"

The County Central Committee suggest that the primaries for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention and nominating precinct officers be held at the usual voting places in the several precincts on Saturday, September 6th, 1879, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

By order of County Central Committee,

IRVING HOWBERT, Chairman.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PRECINCT NO. 6.

The undersigned Election Precinct Committee, embracing the City of Colorado Springs, having been informed by the County Committee that Precinct No. 6 will be required to send eighteen delegates to the County convention of El Paso County on the 13th of September next, we have, after consultation with many of our citizens, determined to hold an election for delegates to the Republican County Convention on the

Sixth day of September, 1879,

at the Engine House on Huerfano street. The polls will be open at two o'clock p. m., and continue open until nine o'clock p. m., and the eighteen persons having the greatest number of votes will be declared the delegates of Precinct No. 6. In the event of a tie between two or more persons, the judges will determine such tie by casting lots. Upon each ticket the voter will express his preference for

One Justice of the Peace,
One Constable, and
One Road Commissioner.

E. S. RANDALL,
J. H. WOODGATE, } Com.
ELIPHALET PRICE,

Read the Mayor's proclamation in another column, and keep your teams off the sidewalks.

From neatly printed poster cards issued from this office it will be seen that Glen Eyrie has been closed to the public until further notice.

We learn from a gentleman in this city that a rich strike of ruby silver has been made near Mr. N. G. Adde's ranch about twenty-five miles from Alamosa in the San Luis valley.

The Leadville coach yesterday carried out three passengers from this city and five from Leadville. Among them we noticed the names of Mr. J. F. Atherton, Mr. O. B. Scobey, Mr. Peters and Mr. Emerson.

A change in the advertisement of the Cliff House at Manitou announces that this popular house will not be closed with the annual flight of the tourists this fall, but will be kept open all winter.

There will be given a ball in Court House Hall on the evening of Wednesday, September 20. There will also be a supper served. The object of the ball seems to be a worthy one, as it is for the benefit of a widow woman with a family.

During yesterday afternoon a little three-year old daughter of Dr. Reed, of this city, fell from a sofa and fractured her collar-bone. The bone was immediately set by the doctor, and at last accounts the little sufferer was doing as well as could be expected.

From a new advertisement in this morning's paper it will be seen that Mr. E. S. Joslyn has established a Labor Exchange and Intelligence office in Union block. Mr Joslyn will undoubtedly make this a valuable accession to the business enterprises of the city.

The Viti Brothers, of Philadelphia, who a few days past offered at public sale at Court House Hall a collection of Italian statuary in alabaster, request us to state before they leave this beautiful locality that they fully appreciate the many courtesies extended by the [illegible] by the ladies and gentlemen of this [illegible], and also to Mr. A. S. Welch, deputy county clerk, for his kind attention in matters appertaining to the hall.

Mr. Lucius Morley has taken the position of salesman at R. B. Peery's, where he would be pleased to show all his friends a fine line of boots and shoes, at the big red boot.

Mr. L. B. Coates, a young man from Clay county, Mo., has rented a room in the Barton & Hodgman block, for the purpose of conducting a feed and grain business. He has constructed a platform in front of the building and made other necessary improvements. His stock of grain and hay will be here in a day or two when he will begin business.

Mr. Frank Wheeler, proprietor of the O. K. Bakery, on Tejon street, has removed his baking apparatus to the corner of Cucharas street and Wasatch avenue, where he has built a first-class new brick oven. Its dimensions are ten by twelve feet, with a capacity of about 300 loaves at one baking. Frank continues the business at the old stand, merely having the baking done at the new establishment.

The readers of the GAZETTE are requested to remember that every effort will be made to have the nomination of precinct officers and delegates to the county convention made by a bona fide election on next Saturday, the 6th inst. It is proposed to make the nominations in such a manner as to preclude all cavil as to their fairness. If the candidates are not nominated it will be because they did not receive a sufficient number out of the popular vote of the city.

City Council.

At the regular monthly meeting of the city council last evening the following bills were audited and passed:

Durkee & Lee	$ 4 20
Gazette Publishing Co.	24 25
J. N. Beall	27 50
S. E. Sessions	12 75
J. N. Beall	39 50
S. J. Carithers	62 00
Pixley & Webster	21 38
H. S. Clement	52 00
G. S. Barnes	23 50
G. Rawlings	10 00
Salaries for August	466 83
Giles Crissey	20 40
Hay & Co.	32 55
J. H. Bacon & Son	16 00
G. F. Prowse	20 00
G. W. Morrin	4 00
Matt France	42 00
A. A. McGovney	11 65
William Scott	82 46
Work on reservoir	223 50
G. H. Stewart	131 40

Personal.

We are pleased to see Mr. Charley Woodring out again after a short illness.

Mr. D. J. Martin returned Sunday evening from an extended business trip east.

Mr. J. F. Atherton went to Leadville yesterday to look after his mining interests.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, accompanied by his son and daughter, are guests at the Cliff House.

Messrs. J. R. and Joal Mulvane, prominent bankers of Topeka, are registered at the Cliff with their families.

State Auditor E. K. Stimson and Hon. H. K. Pinckney, of the Pueblo land office, were in the city Sunday.

Caroline M. Churchill, author of a little book on California, entitled "Over the Purple Hills," is in the city.

From a card in another column it will be seen that Dr. L. D. Coombs will make a visit to the east in a few days.

Mr. B. Scott, Jr., and Mr. Vill leave for Denver to-day with their collection of paintings and statuary.

Mr. E. M. Peck has returned from Leadville, and feels confident that he has struck a bonanza in that camp.

Mr. Will Lowther has charge of Wm. Bush's store and bakery in this city during the latter gentleman's absence.

The numerous friends of Mr. Lewis Hager in this city will be pleased to know that he has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to ride out these fine afternoons.

Dr. W. H. C. Folsom has been ill for some days past, but is now considerably improved. Our readers will notice a change in his advertisement in the professional cards this morning.

Messrs. L. K. Oldroyd and John Rogers, accompanied by their wives, started yesterday on a camping trip in the mountains. Mr. Oldroyd will combine business with pleasure and secure a number of plates for his already large view collection of mountain scenery. They will go to Leadville, Cottonwood Springs, South Arkansas, Silver Cliff, and many other points of interest.

Public School Examination.

Prof. H. L. Parker is making active preparation for the opening of our public schools on Monday next. The school house is undergoing a thorough cleansing and airing; the fences and out houses will be repaired and everything put in order for school. Pupils expecting to attend are requested to bear in mind that the preparatory examination will begin on Friday of this week. Prof. Parker requests the pupils of all grades who were unable to attend the examination in June, except those in Miss Tupper's room, and all the children of strangers who have recently come among us and expect to enter those children in school next Monday, to come to the school house on Friday of this week at 9 a. m.

Prosperous Prospectors in the Gunnison.

From the special correspondent of the GAZETTE.

RUBY MINING DISTRICT,
August 24.

The present is a busy time in this camp. The sixty days allowed for doing the necessary work on a mining claim, before recording, is, on many, drawing to a close. From morning to night blasts are heard in every direction. This "assessment work" has in every instance shown encouraging prospects, and in many rich veins of ore which will pay to work and ship. Every day we have new evidences of the richness of this camp, in both quantity and quality of ore.

We have now the mill returns of the ores of four mines: the Ruby Chief, Bullion King, Ruby King and Lead Chief mines. The yield was very uniform, being nearly the same in each, and averages 450 ounces for first class; 225 ounces for second class, with some gold. This is very encouraging, particularly when it is known that this is from surface ores, and that in every mine the quality of the ore improves rapidly with depth.

Ore for shipment is being taken from several mines, some working day and night, and the number of producing mines is likely to be largely increased as soon as the press of "assessment work" and surveying is passed. The cost of delivering ore in Denver from the mine is from $25 to $28 per ton, according to the location of the mine. The mines being all only just opened and undeveloped, no great output must be looked for this year, but a lively time may be expected in this camp next year.

I have not been down, but I am told that a number of cabins are being put up in the towns, Crystal City and Irving, which have been laid out on Coal creek. Petitions were last week circulated for a post office in each. A year hence these towns may be as noted as Leadville.

The work on the road leading to Gunnison, is said to be progressing finely, and in three weeks more, we shall no longer be dependent upon the burro for our supplies, or for the carrying of ores to the valley. The Iowa Smelting Co. are about to make a road from Crested Butte. A survey of the route has reduced the distance from Crested Butte to the center of this camp to 8 miles. There is no heavy work on the route and the grade is very easy all the way.

We are in great need of a saw-mill. It is not likely that there would be much demand for lumber this Fall, but in the Spring a mill would be kept busy.

It is the general, if not the universal opinion, that the ores of this district are what is known as milling ore. If it should so prove that these ores can be worked by that cheap and simple process, of the hundreds of claims taken, there is not likely to be one which will not give a large net return to the owner when there are mills here to treat the ore.

An analysis of the anthracite coal found two miles south-west of this town showed 93 per cent. carbon.

E. C.

Death of Mr. Richard Gaines.

The news of the death of Mr. Richard Gaines, at his home in this city, will be received with profound sorrow by a large circle of personal friends. Mr. Gaines had been suffering during the summer from a bilious attack, but seemed of late to be recovering his usual degree of health, but he suffered a relapse, and at half past four Sunday afternoon expired. [illegible]

Mr. Gaines was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, on the 14th of September, 1810. When he was still an infant his parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he passed his boyhood, and grew up to manhood. Being a young man of strong character, he thoroughly imbibed the liberal principles of William Lloyd Garrison and other abolitionists and of course, took an active part in opposing the cruel and unjust Fugitive slave law, and in conjunction with other Ohio abolitionists, assisted many a poor, hunted slave on to Canada and freedom. About 1854, Mr. Gaines removed with his family to Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa. In that young, and growing state, he soon found a wide field for the exercise of his liberal principles and also for his keen intelligence and ability in organizing and managing affairs of public importance. He took a prominent place among the leading men of that state, and contributed not a little to the success of some of her institutions. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the Agricultural college, located at Ames, now a flourishing college, of upwards of four hundred students, was the first superintendent of the college farm and during his superintendency planned and directed the erection of the brick farm-house and the barns and out-buildings, and by his own personal efforts in opposition to the opinions of his fellow trustees secured through the influence of the United States Senator from southern Iowa, the magnificent appropriation of lands which to-day brings to that institution the handsome revenue which makes it almost if not quite self sustaining. Mr. Gaines, thinking he would find a better and wider field for the business pursuits of his family, came to Colorado, arriving in El Paso county in May, 1870. He settled on the Fountain, six miles below Colorado Springs, and turned his attention to cattle raising, and took but a small part in the politics of the State outside of his own county. He was known by all his acquaintances as a close thinker, a man of integrity, and a firm advocate of temperance. By these fine qualities of heart and mind, he secured the friendship of hosts of people throughout the State. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and reached a high standing in that Society, being a Royal Arch Mason in good standing. His death is mourned by a large family of estimable sons and daughters.

Romance of Leadville Luck.

The Leadville *Reveille* contributes the following story to the literature of Leadville luck:

Two years or more ago, when Leadville was in its infancy and the fame of its rich carbonate deposits had extended eastward only so far as the state of Kansas, an enterprising young married man who had listened to the recital in envious wonderment, decided to emigrate at once to this new Eldorado. Packing up his slim stock of household goods, he, in company with his wife, began the tedious journey up the grand valley of the Arkansas with the motto "Leadville or Bust" inscribed upon his banners. When within a few miles of Pueblo, his journey was interrupted by the arrival of a stranger; but, after tarrying a few days at a farm house to see the wife and baby comfortably cared for, he pushed forward alone to the wild, straggling town of Leadville. His purse was very light, but his nerve and muscle were in plethoric condition, and he found immediate employment upon a windlass over the Little Eva shaft on Fryer Hill. He knew as little about practical mining as he did about the delicate machinery of the finest watch, yet he turned the crank of the windlass with an energy and determination which rated him as a full hand in the estimation of his "pard" who was doing the mining work down in the sand and boulders beneath the surface. The wife in due time joined the husband in the comfortable log cabin his industry had provided for her. This cabin, built near where Grant's smelter now stands, contained the first full sized window ever placed in position in Leadville. The wife was a true helpmeet for her lord, and by her cheerful labor at the wash tub she supplied her husband and the "pard" for months with the funds necessary to continue their mining operations, until finally mineral began to appear in the bottom of the shaft.

The news of the strike spread abroad and created a ripple of excitement, until it reached the ears of Lieut. Gov. H. A. W. Tabor, who having property close by demanded what price had been fixed upon the mine, and the answer quickly came, "$100,000." "I will give you $50,000," responded Mr. Tabor, and the sale was effected. The money was paid over, and in currency, wrapped up in a copy of the *Reveille* taken by the overjoyed husband into the presence of his wife and tossed into a chair as though it was a package of clothes for the wash.

"Did you make the sale?" inquired the wife.

"Yes."

"Did you get the money?"

"Yes."

"Where is it?"

"In that bundle there on the chair."

"Do you mean it?"

"Yes, I do."

"Fifty thousands dollars in that old paper?"

"Yes, I insisted on bringing it that you, who have so faithfully worked to give me the means to continue mining, might rest your eyes on the entire sum which is our joint property."

With trembling hands the devoted wife untied the bundle and for the first time in her life gazed upon fifty thousand dollars and then this plucky woman, who through all hardship of poverty and labor had been strong and resolute, now like a true daughter of Eve, sank upon the floor and wept over fortune.

This is about all of the story, except that instead of leaving Leadville to spend their wealth in some locality where in a life time they could hardly have amassed [illegible] here, and the husband is a member of the city council.

Extending the Water Works.

The work of laying new mains, or rather extensions of the old mains, in the water works system of this city, still continues. Mr. Wm. Scott, who has the contract for laying the city's pipe for one year, has had a large force of men employed for some length of time in excavating for and laying about nine hundred feet of pipe, and connection with the large mains was made yesterday. This extension was made in the east part of the city, south from Vermijo street and will supply a need that has been felt in that portion of our city since its organization and the advent of the water will be hailed with much pleasure.

The water supply for irrigation has been manifestly inadequate to the demand all over the south half of the city. This was owing to the fact that the residents of the upper portion of the city, having the first chance at the water, have used their full share and perhaps a little more, and by the time that it should have reached the lower end of town the ditches were mostly empty, and vegetation has naturally suffered on that account. The necessary consequence of this scarcity of water has been a depreciation in the value of real estate south of Huerfano or Cucharas streets, and while property has been steadily advancing in price in other portions of the city, here it has been almost at a stand still. This objection being now cleared away, property will, undoubtedly, advance in value, as there are many handsome building sites in this lower part of town. The completion of this new extension makes almost a perfect net work of water pipes over the entire city, and it is probable that there will be no more mains needed for some length of time to come.

In noticing the accident, Sunday morning, which occurred on the Crystal Park toll road, we erred in the name of one of the unfortunate men. It was Mr. W. F. Morelock, instead of Mr. Pascoe, who was burned and injured in the face. Our readers will be pleased to learn that both the injured men are much easier and no serious results are anticipated. The powder and gravel have already been, or will shortly be extracted, which will, of course, conduce to the speedy healing of the wounds.

Hotel Arrivals.

CENTRAL HOTEL.—Frank Clark, Denver, Colo; I. L. Wilcox, Cosmopolite, Wis; J O Rogers, M. Vernon, O; C A Christo, Dayton, O; Mr M Pearson, Philadelphia, Pa; Geo O McAlro, Leadville; F A Mims, Manlin, N Y; Jilson, [illegible] White, Manitou; James C Thomas, Corner, Kan; Felix Harris, Divide.

PASCOE'S HOTEL.—A D James, South Park; Peter Linn, Ogden, Iowa; Clem Stockbridge, Colorado City; John E Breon, Summit Park; E W Sullivan, J W Replogle, Turkey Creek; J C Plumb, H S Robinson, J E Hesser, John King, Divide; U G McMillan and wife, Washington D C; John S McMackin, Galena, Ill; J C W [illegible] ranch; Dr. A M Eddson, wife and child, Topeka, Kan; Floyd & Smith and wife, Portsmouth, Ohio.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL.—C E Merriam, ranch; T R Lombard, Jim Lombard, Bonanza; L Sawyer, Osage; Geo Snyder, wife and two children, Denver; Geo O Talpey, Missouri; M R Palmer and wife, Fostored, Ohio; Abel Walker, Manitou; Dr W A Burdick, wife and son, Leadville; T J Anderson, Kan; C A Lansing, ranch; Mrs M H Madison, Kansas City; Mrs K Regan, Denver; W W Bentley, Ute Pass; J W Booth, Chicago; F L Smith and wife, Portsmouth, Ohio; J Armstrong, Leadville; D J Pridham, wife and daughter, Asa Comfort, Chicago; D W Sherwood, Hermosilla ranch; C R William, Georgia; Phil Massor, A J Wilber, Jr, Boston, Mass; Dr D W Stoemont and wife, Topeka, Kan; N S Chadwick, Boston; C H Mitchell, J Mitchell, Muskogee; F C Stone and wife, E P Stone, Saginaw, Mich; H Morgan and wife, A, T & S F R R; Wm Van Nleat, Cincinnati; Frank Riggs, Kansas City; J C Hancock, Philadelphia, Pa; J O Henebery, Peoria, Ill; J G Hunt, Richmond, Ind; A E Rood and wife, Rollie Rood, Ernie Rood, Toledo, Ohio; H K Pinckney, Pueblo; E K Stimson, Denver; W W Burnard, Washington, D C; E M Brannick, Chicago; C M Emory, Denver; F S McMaken; Jno J Lamar, Maryville, Mo; Mrs J E Hundley, St Joe; C L Cook, Illinois; J Vosburgh, St Louis; E Thompson, Chicago; R H Stevens, New York; E F Olass, Chicago; L F Kinnugaski, St Louis; T H Sandenan and wife, Hoboken, N J; Geo A Lincoln, Cedar Rapids; Miss Hattie Noel, Kansas City; Steve Holden, R Grace, B Jim Brain, H Bailey, Manitou; W T Ormsby, ranch.

MANITOU ARRIVALS.

CLIFF HOUSE.—John S. Vorhees, Salina, Kan; John R Mulvane and wife, Jacob Mulvane, wife, two boys, two girls and servant; D W Mulvane, J W Mulvane, Miss Abbie Ross, Topeka, Kan; P P Moser and lady, St Louis; Mrs L D Cook, Boone, Iowa; T C Gilson, Mercer, Pa; Edward C Hagar, Joliet, Ill; Mrs Wilbur F Stone, Denver; L B Beach, Mrs L B Beach and child, Mrs S Campbell, St Louis.

DIED.

GAINES.—In Colorado Springs, Sunday, August 31, 1879, Mr. Richard Gaines, aged sixty-eight years and eleven months.

Notice of funeral services will appear in to-morrow morning's GAZETTE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

The undersigned begs leave to announce that he will be a candidate for the office of sheriff of El Paso county at the ensuing election, subject to the nomination of the Republican County Convention.

WM. ILES.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of El Paso county, subject to the action of the Republican County convention.

JOHN POTTER.

FOR PRECINCT CONSTABLE.

The undersigned announces that he is a candidate for re-election to the office of Precinct Constable, subject to the nomination of the Republican primary of September 6th, 1879.

J. E. CLARK.

Business Locals.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Colorado, its mines, health and pleasure resorts, farms and stock ranges, handsomely illustrated by Frank Fossett for sale at Colorado Springs book stores at $2 a copy. 8 31 2

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

25 per cent. saved by buying your Boots, Shoes and Clothing of D. W. ROBBINS,

8 22 tf.

Orders taken for Child's white lime kiln now burning for ten days only.

JAMES M. SMITH,
9 2 3 Empire House.

Just received, at R. B. Peery's, a very fine line of ladies' button and side-lace shoes, of Rochester, N. Y., make, at the big red boot. 9 2 6

DANGER IN THE OVEN.

No lady can expect her cook to produce pure, sweet, healthful pastry, bread, etc unless she uses pure articles. Poisonous drugs are being retailed all over the country as "Baking Powder," "Flavoring Extracts," etc. If you use Gulet's preparations all danger is avoided; they are pure, rich and delicious.

A CARD.

To My Friends and Patrons:

Repeated attacks of illness in the last few months warn me to rest for a short time. I shall leave for the east in about ten day to be absent several weeks, and will consider it a favor if those indebted to me will settle their accounts before leave.

L. L. COOMBS, M. D.

August 31st, 1879. 9 2 2t

A full line of Ladies' Ready Made Dresses, Cloaks and Dolman's, just received at D. J. Martin's.

Export Bottled Beer, $11.00 per barrel; $1.25 per dozen; 10 cts. pints or 6 d. quarts. Hermann, Manitou, Col. 8 29 tf

Durkee & Lee have just received a car load of new stoves of various and handsome designs. Those contemplating purchasing stoves would do well to call and price their stock before purchasing elsewhere. 8 14 tf.

S. B. Westerfield & Co., undertakers, will give prompt attention to night or day orders. Rooms in Hodgman Block, Huerfano street, Colorado Springs. 7-8-tf

The price of the WEEKLY is only two dollars per annum, one dollar for six months, fifty cents for three months, and twenty-five per month.

Gan's Quick and Sure Relief for Asthma never fails, even in the worst cases. Try it. For sale by F. E. Robinson. 6 27 tf

A. BROWN, TEJON ST.

Paints, Oils, Paper Hangings,
Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes,
Full Line of Shade Goods, Etc.,
Artists' Materials of all Kinds.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Furniture of every description on hand and fresh invoices received daily at the furniture store of

7 23 tf MACOMBER & POTTER.

Dr. F. H. Sutherland is home again from Leadville, and can be seen at his office during office hours. 8 12 tf

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Sept. 1, 1879.
—Many complaints have continually been made to me of parties riding and driving over the side-walks in the different parts of the city. I hereby give notice, that the ordinance of the city, in regard to this matter, will be hereafter rigidly enforced. The public will please take notice of this, as the police are instructed to arrest any one breaking this ordinance and fines will follow. MATT. FRANCE, Mayor.

Take the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. and its connections—the great through car line to the East. Pullman Sleeping Cars and Palace Day Coaches are run through to Chicago, and Toledo without change of cars from Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph. Horton's celebrated Reclining Chair Cars of the latest pattern and built expressly for this company, run through to Chicago. NO EXTRA CHARGE for seats. Also a Palace Day Coach runs through to Indianapolis without change. Passengers for all points east will find this the most desirable route. No other line makes faster time than the Hannibal & St. Joe and its connections. When you travel see that your tickets read via the OLD RELIABLE H. & ST. JOE, the great through car line. For maps and time-tables address

H. D. PRICE,
or Western Pass. Agt.,
T. PENFIELD, Kansas City.
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent,
5 27 tf Hannibal, Mo.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Large clean rags at this office.

WANTED.—To rent, a house suitable for boarding house, centrally located. Inquire at this office. 9 2 tf

WANTED.—To trade a good pony for a good milch cow. Apply at GAZETTE office.

WANTED.—$2,000 loan wanted at low interest, on first class security. Address M. this office. 8 30 3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Good family driving horse. Corner Huerfano and Weber streets. 9 2 12

FOR SALE.—Cheap for cash, new 3¼ Mitchell wagon, two sets (new) double harness, and four horses. T. G. HORN, M. D. [illegible]

FOR SALE. Improved Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, at Mackey's commission house. 8 30 6

FOR SALE.—Lot 13 (price $200) and the south half of lot 14 (price $100), block 105, Corona street, near Huerfano street. Inquire of "B." this office. 8 23 12

FOR SALE.—About 1,300 ewes. Inquire of George Aux. 8 16 tf.

FOR SALE Story and a half house, containing eight rooms, pantry and closet. Lot 100x190. Barn and stables on lot. Desirable location. Terms easy. Enquire of Lewis Hager. 2-15-tf

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP,—North part of city. If sold at once, will let it go low. Apply to
8 29 tf. CHAS. HALLOWELL,
Real Estate Agent, Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE.—Team of small mules, cheap. Apply at Hughes' grocery. 8 29 6

FOR SALE. A Challenge bicycle for sale cheap. Made by Singer & Co., Coventry, England. Any one can ride it, after a little practice, 150 miles in 12 hours without tiring himself. For particulars inquire at this office. 8 29 12

LOST.

LOST.—Gold bracelet, between Manitou and Colorado Springs. A liberal reward.
8 20 tf WILBUR & GOODRICH.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—Furnished house on Weber street, eight rooms, in complete order. Apply to A. Brown, Paint Store, Tejon street. 8 28 tf

TO LET—A nicely furnished room in a good location. Apply at this office. 3 12 tf

TO LET—SADDLE PONIES,—For ladies or gentlemen. Apply at D. G. Lovell's, Iowa street. 5 28 tf

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN.—Twelve thousand dollars to loan on first-class real estate, in sums of $500 to $2,000. Apply to Chas. Hallowell, real estate and loan agent, Colorado Springs. 7 23 t

TO LOAN.—Several thousand dollars on real estate. Security must be exceptionally good. Large sums preferred. Apply to CHAS. STOCKBRIDGE. 6 7 tf

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